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FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90601
Folder ID Number: 90601-004

Folder Title:
Sunday, June 2, 1991

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	0	0	0	0

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	06/02/91	(b)(6)	
02a. Letter	From Senator John Warner to President Bush (2 pp.)	05/24/91	(b)(1)	
02b. Report	Treaty (7 pp.)	05/23/91	(b)(1)	
02c. List	Comparison (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
02d. Diagram	Single Coverage (1 pp.)	05/22/91	(b)(1)	
02e. Diagram	Multiple Coverage (1 pp.)	05/22/91	(b)(1)	
03a. Letter	From George Bush to Michael R. Wise Re: his Letter (2 pp.)	06/02/91	C	
03b. Letter	From Michael R. Wise to George Bush Re: Saving & Loan (2 pp.)	05/21/91	C	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Sunday, June 2, 1991

Pinksheet Number: dw2127
OA/ID Number: 90601-004
Date Closed: 12/3/2012
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (2 pp.)	06/02/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, June 2, 1991

Date Closed: 12/3/2012	OA/ID Number: 90601-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

June 2, 1991

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT	7:29 AM		7:30	Major Art Wallace Sycamore Cabin, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1736	Tlkd-ok 7:30 AM
INC		PM			
OUT	11:08 AM		11:10	Mrs. Barbara Bush Aspen Lodge, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1612	Tlkd-ok 11:09 AM
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Mrs. Jane Winetrueb (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 2:48 PM
INC	2:41 PM		2:53		
OUT		AM		Mr. Victor Gold (b)(6)	Left Message on Answering Machine 3:22 PM
INC	3:22 PM				
OUT		AM			PRESUS Cancel 4:19 PM
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Archbishop Anthony Bevilacqua Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 215-587-3800	No Answer-keep trying 3:50 PM PRESUS Cancel 4:19 PM
INC	3:48 PM				
OUT		AM		Archbishop Roger Mahony Office, Los Angeles, California 213-251-3288	Left Message on Answering Machine 4:00 PM
INC	3:48 PM				
OUT		AM			PRESUS Cancel 4:19 PM
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Secretary James A. Baker III Residence, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-3103	Tlkd-ok 3:59 PM
INC	3:59 PM		4:05		
OUT		AM		Mr. David F. Demarest Jr. Office, Washington, D.C. 456-7620	Tlkd-ok 4:16 PM
INC	4:15 PM		4:18		
OUT		AM		Major Arthur P. Wallace Wye Oak Fitness Center Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1555	Tlkd-ok 5:02 PM
INC	5:01 PM		5:02		

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

June 2, 19 91

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		Mr. John E. Bush	Tlkd-ok 5:04 PM
INC	5:02 PM	5:09	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM		Mr. William S. Farish Sr.	Tlkd-ok 6:33 PM
INC	6:34 PM	6:38	(b)(6)	
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

JUNE 2, 19 91

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		NO CALLS	
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



1W 345P 6-2
7:45 A 6-3

DATE: 6-2 TIME: 10 AM ~~APP~~
incoming/outgoing

WITH: A. Bish Bera toqua

SUBJECT: His "Cardinal" elevation

I honor me greatly
Thank you - Baskin d'ez

still the "ordinary person" - the
providence of God

will send -
FOLLOW UP: June 28-29th invitation

been in my prayers - illness
jooper myself -

Thanks for stand in education
Choice

Bush, Presidential Library Photocopy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 31, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *pk*
SUBJECT: Calls to New Cardinals

✓ The telephone number for Archbishop Anthony Bevilacqua of Philadelphia is (215) 587-3800.

The telephone number for Archbishop Roger Mahony of Los Angeles is (213) 251-3288.

They will be elevated in a ceremony at the Vatican on June 28. With their appointments, the number of American Cardinals rises to ten, of whom two are retired.

They should be addressed as "Archbishop" until their elevation.

Thank you.

SIR:

*Signal (a71)
WH operators
+
Camp David
have names
+ numbers
P.*

Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



lw 1-2-91

DATE:

6-2

TIME:

2:45 PM

Incoming/outgoing

WITH:

A. Bishop Mahony

SUBJECT:

Cardinal

in prayer - on health

Barbara -

only country that got 2
cardinals -

FOLLOW UP:

{ None all's well }

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

LOCATION Camp David, Maryland

DATE 2 June 1991

MOVEMENTS

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6-2-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: SPR cc: BPB

Instead of having 3-4 Presidential
lectures next year. Maybe we could do
3-4 same-formatted lectures on various
aspects of the White House covered in
Rex's excellent Paper.

I read the attached with interest.

gb

GB

cc: BPB
Sig

daily
file.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 31, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNOR SUNUNU

ANDY CARD
PAUL BATEMAN
JAY BYBEE
DICK DARMAN
DAVID DEMAREST
MARLIN FITZWATER
BOYDEN GRAY
PATTY PRESOCK
SIG ROGICH
JOHN SCHMITZ
DORRENCE SMITH
KATHY SUPER
GARY WALTERS
ROSE ZAMARIA

FROM: SUSAN PORTER ROSE

SUBJECT: Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the
Laying of the White House Cornerstone,
October 13, 1992

✓ PR - Targion. f. -
Will you put out
13 down for me.
Is that the only
day that I
should read?
Thank you
Susan

As the attached materials reflect, the Curator's Office, in conjunction with a number of outstanding organizations and offices, has worked very hard to put together a creative and interesting series of activities relevant to the 200th anniversary of the laying of the White House cornerstone. This anniversary--October 13, 1992--happens right at the time of the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America and is three weeks before the Presidential election, however, a number of these things are not in that time period. Your taking the time to read this entire attachment will be well worth it.

Rex Scouten and the people he has worked with have done a very good job on the various plans. He has worked very closely with our office, of course the Usher's Office, and others to be sure that everyone is fully apprised. I am sure your comments and ideas would be welcomed.

Thank you.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 19, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: SUSAN PORTER ROSE, CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MRS. BUSH

FROM: REX W. SCOUTEN, CURATOR *Rex W. Scouten*

SUBJECT: Projects and activities for the 200th anniversary of the cornerstone laying ceremony

The cornerstone of the White House was laid with Masonic Ceremony on October 13, 1792.

No commemorative observance was recorded for the 100th anniversary in 1892, undoubtedly due to the illness of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Representatives of the White House Historical Association, the Executive Residence and the National Park Service have been planning since 1988 a series of projects and activities to commemorate the 200th anniversary. The date, October 13, 1992, is the day following the Quincentennial of the voyage of discovery of Christopher Columbus and approximately three weeks prior to national elections.

From a long list of projects and activities considered, the following have been selected. They represent the objectives of the White House Historical Association to bring the White House to the American people through its art, architecture, music, the men and women who have worked here and the families who have lived here. If successful, Americans will have a greater understanding and appreciation of the White House and the role that it has played in our nation's history.

COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENTATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE
BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS)

The White House is one of the few remaining major historic properties in the nation that has not been documented by the HABS. Their scope of work is to complete measured drawings, large format photographs and written data documenting the exterior and interior architectural elements of the White House. The drawings would enable the historic reconstruction of the White House should it ever become necessary. Of equal importance, the documentation would be an invaluable resource for scholars, researchers, architects, curators, etc. The original documents are, by law, the property of the Library of Congress.

The exterior documentation began in 1980 and is being funded by the National Park Service.

The interior documentation began in 1990 and is being funded through the White House Historical Association by the American Institute of Architects. Both projects are scheduled to be completed in 1992.

BOOK ON THE WHITE HOUSE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE

The White House Historical Association with the cooperation of the National Geographic Society is publishing a book of the the paintings and sculpture in the White House. The book, with an introduction by Mrs. Bush, will feature 86 paintings and 12 sculptures in color with an entry for each. The entire collection of 436 paintings and sculptures will be shown in black and white. The publishing date is early fall of 1992.

BOOK ON WHITE HOUSE ARCHITECTURE

The White House Historical Association and the American Institute of Architects are publishing a book on the architectural history of the White House. It will be based on the drawings and photographs being developed by the Historic American Buildings Survey and period drawings, photographs, engravings, etc., written by Dr. William Seale, author of The President's House. The book will contain 300 pages with approximately 275 illustrations. The publishing date is summer of 1992.

SYMPOSIUM

The White House Historical Association is sponsoring a two and a half day symposium to be held at the Willard Hotel beginning on October 13, 1992, entitled, "200 Years of Change: History of the White House." Lectures and panels will cover the historical, political, social and cultural aspects of the White House throughout its history. The focus will be on the White House, not the Presidency. The Association has received a planning grant of \$22,116.00 from the National Endowment for the Humanities and have applied for an implementation grant. Selected papers presented at the symposium will be published by the University of Kansas Press. Attached is a detailed description of the program and a list of the speakers who will participate.

SERIES OF MONTHLY PROGRAMS

Related to the symposium, a series of programs will be presented during 1992 throughout the country. Co-sponsored by Presidential Libraries, Presidential Homesites, the National Archives, Catholic University, The Garden Club of America, The American Film Institute, and The National Gallery of Art, the programs will be open to the public without charge. Topics will be drawn primarily from the symposium program.

WHITE HOUSE EXHIBIT AND TRAVELING EXHIBIT

The White House Historical Association, the American Architectural Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution will sponsor an exhibit to be held at the Octagon (temporary White House in 1814), opening on January 22, 1992. The exhibit will display drawings and photographs presently being developed by the Historic American Buildings Survey, period drawings, photographs, engravings, documents and artifacts. Due to space limitations, the exhibit will focus on the selection of the site, construction of the House, addition of the colonnades, rebuilding following the 1814 fire, and the addition of the north and south porticos.

In conjunction with the exhibit at the Octagon, two traveling exhibits will be created. The traveling exhibits will be presented at Presidential Libraries, Homesites, and other areas that have an interest.

WHITE HOUSE ART PROJECT

The White House Historical Association and Very Special Arts are co-sponsoring an educational/art project directed primarily to high school students who suffer disabilities. An educational packet relating to the White House and the 200th anniversary will be assembled. It will contain the White House video (currently being produced), a study guide, a copy of The Living White House, a poster, and a call for art. The packet will be furnished without charge to 30,000 schools in our states and territories. Following a class presentation of the educational material, students with a disability will be encouraged to create a piece of art that relates to the 200th anniversary. It is anticipated that 600,000 students will participate in the educational program and that 15,000 pieces of art will be submitted.

Following a selection process at the local, state and national level, one student and a chaperone from each state and territory will be brought to Washington for a three day visit in October of 1992.

The final artwork chosen hopefully will be on exhibit at the White House for one day, at the symposium and finally at the Smithsonian. Interest has been expressed by Presidential Libraries and the Arts in the Embassy Program to display the work as well.

VIDEO TOUR OF THE WHITE HOUSE AND STUDY GUIDE

The White House Historical Association has contracted WQED, a public television station based in Pittsburgh to produce a thirty minute video tour of the White House and to create a study guide that will accompany each video cassette. WQED was chosen following a survey of nine film makers.

The video will focus primarily on the public tour rooms however other areas, activities and historical material will be included. Mrs. Bush will introduce the video from the Lincoln Bedroom, and remarks by the President will conclude the video.

The filming will take place in early April. The video and study guide will be available by September 1991.

The Association will offer the video and study guide for sale at a nominal fee and intends to make 30,000 videos and guides available to schools at no charge.

RESTORATION OF EXTERIOR STONE

The restoration of the exterior stone of the White House began in 1980. Funding is through the Executive Residence appropriations with the National Park Service supporting the documentation of the work.

Repairs are being made with stone removed from the East front of the Capitol in the 1950's. This stone was quarried at the same quarry during the same time as the original White House stone.

WHITE HOUSE MUSIC PROGRAM

The White House Historical Association is developing a television program that will cover the history of music at the White House. Dr. Elise Kirk, author of Music at the White House, and Col. John Bourgeoise, Director of the United States Marine Corps Band, have been consulted as well as WQED Pittsburgh. (This project has not been submitted at this date.)

SMITHSONIAN FOLKLIFE FESTIVAL PROGRAM

The White House Historical Association and the Smithsonian Institution's Office of Folklife Programs will present a program focusing on the occupational skills of retired White House Residence workers, (not on the families they have served) to be presented at the 26th annual Festival of American Folklife, June 24th to July 5th, 1992. Through living presentations and demonstrations, this program will capture a human dimension of the White House, bringing it to life through the skills, the stories, experiences and values of the men and women who worked here. Encouraging a public understanding of how they have served the nation and how that service has affected their lives seems a befitting part of the 200th anniversary of the White House.

COMMEMORATIVE POSTAL STAMP

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of the White House, the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee is considering the issuance of a postal card in the historic preservation series.

STRIKING A COMMEMORATIVE COIN

Through the White House Historical Association, the Congress is considering the striking of a commemorative silver dollar to honor the 200th anniversary of the White House cornerstone laying ceremony. The proceeds from the sale of such a coin would be directed to the White House Endowment Fund. The Fund was established in 1990 as a non-profit organization to raise a \$25 million endowment to provide permanent support for the White House collection of fine arts and furnishings and to preserve the historic character of the public museum rooms.

COMMEMORATIVE CHRISTMAS ORNAMENT

The White House Historical Association will use the 200th anniversary of the White House cornerstone laying ceremony as the theme when designing the 1992 Christmas tree ornament.

SPECIAL ISSUE PUBLICATIONS

The White House Historical Association is considering a cooperative effort with several publications who have an interest in doing special issues on the 200th anniversary. Scholastic, Weekly Reader, and Prologue, to name a few.

ESTABLISH A WHITE HOUSE VISITOR'S CENTER

The National Park Service is planning to establish a White House Visitor's Center in the Great Hall of the Department of Commerce Building in 1992. The Center will furnish information for visitors and tickets for tours. The White House video film tour may be shown and a modest White House exhibit is planned. There will be a sales desk for the White House Historical Association publications.

RESTORATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S PARK

A multi-agency working group (the Executive Office of the President, the Executive Residence, the National Park Service, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, and the General Services Administration) is exploring the need and feasibility of a comprehensive design plan for the White House area. Presently research is being conducted that will establish a schedule for what will be a long-range project.

200TH ANNIVERSARY BROCHURE

A souvenir interpretive brochure for White House visitors in 1992 is being designed. It will focus on the early history of the White House and the cornerstone laying ceremony. Funding will be provided by the Executive Residence.

We would be pleased to furnish detailed information concerning these projects and activities at any time.

THE WHITE HOUSE



THE FIRST 200 YEARS

**200 YEARS OF CHANGE: HISTORY OF THE WHITE HOUSE
SYMPOSIUM, TRAVELING EXHIBIT AND LECTURE PROGRAMS**

On a Spring day in 1791, Pierre L'Enfant stood on a ridge of land overlooking the Potomac River and selected the site of the President's "Palace." This rectangular parcel of land on the Maryland shore of the Potomac River became the first piece of property acquired for the federal city. The now familiar White House, built in the 18th century on the Pennsylvania Avenue site, still functions today as the home and offices of the President of the United States. Equally important, the building is a treasured public museum visited annually by over one million people from here and abroad.

The significance of the White House as a cultural resource and as a powerful national symbol is recognized through the special status the American people bestow upon it. Together the historical, political, social, and cultural aspects of the White House combine to create a rich resource that should be made widely available through education programs and interpretive media.

To this end, the White House Historical Association will work with more than 20 national and local organizations to undertake a series of public programs, featuring humanities scholars, that will reach residents and visitors in Washington, D.C., and other major cities across the country. The planned activities have been developed with support from an NEH planning grant. They include a monthly lecture program and a 2 1/2-day symposium to be held in Washington, D.C., in 1992; a lecture program and a traveling exhibit to be held in eight cities in 1992, and at additional locations in 1993-94; and an illustrated publication incorporating selected papers presented during the bicentennial.

These programs are planned to meet these and other goals:

- o To examine the history of the White House as a mirror of the American experience. To explain to the American public how the story of America's social and cultural heritage is reflected in the historic and cultural events held at the White House over the years and even in its collections.
- o To provide an understanding of how the White House evolved from its place within a struggling new nation (when it was referred to as a "palace," and later the Executive Mansion) to an institution embodying America's view of democracy in the 20th century.

The lives of the first families are important to an understanding of the White House, particularly how they were influenced by this honored residence and by the social requirements of the office. Family life was dearly

Family Life

The White House has participated in and promoted the cultural life of the nation, particularly in music, the visual and decorative arts, and theater. As home of the first family and center for state functions, the White House has provided prestige, encouragement and considerable visibility to the arts and humanities from the days of John and Abigail Adams to President and Mrs. Bush. As the nation's oldest showcase for the performing arts, the White House tells a unique story of America. No other institution has encouraged American music and artists for such a long and continuous period in history. Thus, by investigating White House musical and artistic life through changing administrations, we can trace our nation's gradual acceptance of its indigenous creative treasures. This lessening of dependence upon European culture and the encouragement provided by the White House over the past 200 years significantly contributed to the shaping of the American national character.

Cultural Life

The White House as an institution is one of the principal foundations of American society, yet its history is not well understood by the American people. Its evolution from office, home and ceremonial place for the chief executive of a struggling new republic to that of a world power has had a profound impact on our Presidents, on this nation, and on other countries. As the center of governmental decision-making at this country's highest level, the functioning of the White House as the presidential office has rarely been examined except through the studies of individual administrations. Transcending individual presidential terms of office, however, there have been important changes to the operation of the President's immediate office over the past 200 years, despite the restraints of White House tradition, state protocol, and the expectations of the American public. On the other hand, various Presidents have successfully used the White House "legacy" to enhance political agendas, often in subtle and surprising ways. An identification of these and other pillars of the White House as an institution will be covered by the various planned programs.

More Than a Building — The White House as an Institution

To assess and explain to the American public the complex and often conflicting roles of the White House as the Chief Executive Office, national museum, first family residence, principal place for state ceremonies, and a symbol of our country.

cherished by most of the Presidents. The common adjustments that needed to be made, the special opportunities provided, and the family crises attributable to First Family status itself are all significant factors to recognize. Finally, family life has been changed at the White House over the past two centuries, particularly in recent times.

Symbol and Public Image

The White House is one of the most prominent symbols of our nation and is also recognized internationally. To most people, the election process and residency in the White House are integral components of the American democratic experience. The evolution of this symbol during the 19th century and its meaning to America today are important to the understanding of our heritage. Equally important are the often conflicting public images of the White House that tend to reflect particular times. The Civil War years are only one example in which public images of the White House often represented conflicting views. Events such as the assassinations of a President or the outbreak of World War II have caused almost overnight reversals in a secure public image of the White House. Some changes in attitude tended to be very short in duration while others were much longer and were not identified with a particular administration, party, or event.

Audience

Through understanding those facets of the White House that transcend day-to-day activities and individual presidencies, the significant role of the White House in American history can be understood in new and important ways. An enhanced public understanding of the significance of the White House will be integral to the celebration of this unique place.

The bicentennial activities have been designed to attract a diverse public audience with both general and specific interest in the White House and American history. The traveling exhibit will be seen by tens of thousands of visitors to presidential sites in cities across the country — the majority of whom will never get to Washington to see the White House firsthand. The lecture programs planned in conjunction with the exhibit showing at presidential sites and the monthly series planned for Washington, D.C., in 1992, will reach a broad audience with diverse interests in American history and culture. And the 2 1/2-day symposium in Washington will attract both people with a general interest as well as educators and more serious students who will share this information with many others.

PROJECT BACKGROUND: THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Since the founding of the White House Historical Association in 1961 at the suggestion of First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy, the Association has been the principal organization involved in promoting research, publications, and other educational activities concerning the history of the White House. The Association is governed by a seventeen-member non-salaried Board of Directors and has a paid staff of nine with offices at 740 Jackson Place, N.W., in Washington, D.C. The current officers of the Association are Robert L. Breeden, Chairman (Executive Advisor to the President, National Geographic Society); George M. Elsey, President (Former President, American Red Cross); James I. McDaniel, Secretary (Associate Regional Director, National Park Service); J. Carter Brown, Treasurer (Director, National Gallery of Art; Chairman, Fine Arts Commission); and Joy Carter Sundlun, Assistant Treasurer (National Council, Friends of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts).

The Association publishes books and other educational material about the White House and its occupants. Its publications include:

- o The President's House, a two-volume history of the White House.
- o The Living White House, an introduction to the families who have lived, worked and entertained in the White House.
- o White House Glassware: 200 Years of Presidential Entertaining, a detailed account of the White House glassware collection that also documents historical and social activities that have enlivened the White House during the past two centuries.
- o The First Ladies, contains biographies of the First Ladies.
- o The White House: An Historic Guide, an illustrated guide to the rooms and historic furnishings.
- o The Presidents of the United States, contains biographies of the Chief Executives.

The Association also helps support artistic works for the White House, including the official portraits of the Presidents and First Ladies. It also is involved in cooperative projects with other organizations on public educational activities concerning the history of the White House.

The Board of the Association believes that the bicentennial of the White House provides a perfect time to widely promote the study and exchange of scholarly information on the history of the White House with the American public. The symposium, individual lecture programs, publications, and traveling exhibit are an excellent way to foster such communication. Both the Association's staff and various members of the Board of Directors will be involved with this educational project.

WORK PLAN

The bicentennial activities described in this application will be implemented under the direction of the Executive Vice President, White House Historical Association. The Association will continue to utilize a committee specially formulated for this purpose. This Program Planning Committee consists of 15 professionals in the fields of social, cultural and political history, the arts, and historic preservation. The committee members are experienced in the subjects and types of activities that will be presented during the bicentennial and have extensive contacts with the more than 20 cooperating organizations that are involved. In addition, various members of the Association and the Program Planning Committee have long been involved in public educational programs, including symposium and public lectures, exhibits and publications. The White House Historical Association will provide administrative and financial support for the planned activities.

Bicentennial Planning Committee

The Program Planning Committee consists of the following members:

1. Bernard R. Meyer, Executive Vice President, White House Historical Association. Mr. Meyer is the project director for the bicentennial activities. He is responsible for the operation of the White House Historical Association; is actively involved in its programs; and works regularly with White House staff on a wide variety of cooperative projects.
2. Dr. Frank B. Freidel, a Professor of History Emeritus at Harvard University and the University of Washington. He is a leading scholar of American history with extensive publications dealing with the American presidency, including The Presidents of the United States, Our Country's Presidents and five books on Franklin Roosevelt.
3. Dr. John M. Cooper, Jr., Chairman, Department of History, University of Wisconsin. Dr. Cooper is a leading scholar in the field of American political and diplomatic history. He has written extensively on Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson and among his other contributions are The Warrior and the Priest: Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt and The Formative Decades: The United States 1900 - 1920.
4. Rex W. Scouten, Curator, the White House. Since his retirement in 1986 as the Chief Usher at the White House, Mr. Scouten has served as the Curator, responsible for the preservation of this significant national resource. He has worked closely with the past eight presidential families and has extensive involvement in planning activities involving the White House.

5. Dr. John Wilmerding, Professor of American Art, Princeton University. For over 25 years, Dr. Wilmerding has conducted research, lectured and written extensively on American art history both while teaching at prominent universities and while serving as the Curator of American Art and Senior Curator at the National Gallery of Art. He has been involved in the planning of many significant exhibitions and has more than 15 books to his credit. He is thoroughly familiar with the art history associated with the White House and has written on the subject.
6. Dr. William Seale, historian, Alexandria, Virginia. Dr. Seale is a leading historian on the history of the White House. He has university teaching experience and has undertaken considerable research into American social and cultural history. He has eight books to his credit, including The President's House, a two-volume history of the White House and presidential families. He has served as the Curator of American Culture at the Smithsonian Institution and as the White House Historian.
7. Dr. Neil Harris is the Chairman of History at the University of Chicago with a broad knowledge of cultural and social history of the United States. He is on the Board of Editors of Winterthur Portfolio and the New England Quarterly and his varied publications reflect his considerable interests and experience. Through his work with historical organizations, he is a superb source concerning current research relating to the history of the White House.
8. George Elsey is the President of the White House Historical Association. He served as a White House aide to Franklin Roosevelt and later was an administrative assistant to President Truman. He is a trustee of the Harry S. Truman Library Institute and has served on the National Archives Advisory Council and the Archivist's Committee on Presidential Libraries.
9. Hugh Sidey is on the Board of Directors of the White House Historical Association and is the Washington Contributing Editor of Time magazine. For nine years he served as the Chief of the Washington Bureau of Time and his publications about the White House and the presidency include John F. Kennedy, President, A Very Personal Presidency -- Lyndon Johnson in the White House, and Portrait of a President.
10. Richard Norton Smith is the Director of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library. He is the author of An Uncommon Man (a biography of Herbert Hoover) and Thomas E. Dewey and His Time. He is currently researching books on the final years of George Washington and of Woodrow Wilson as a World War I leader.
11. Betty C. Monkman, Associate Curator and Registrar, Office of the Curator, the White House. Ms. Monkman has extensive knowledge of the history of the White House, including furnishings, cultural activities, and the lives of the presidential families. She has experience in exhibit planning and has participated in numerous symposia.

12. Dr. Elise K. Kirk, Visiting Professor of Musicology, Catholic University of America. Dr. Kirk has taught university courses on music history and American music since 1972 and has written numerous articles on those subjects. Her award-winning book, Music at the White House, and her involvement with concerts at the White House have resulted in her recognition as the premier authority on the subject.
13. James I. McDaniel, Associate Regional Director, White House Liaison, National Park Service. Mr. McDaniel has extensive experience with preservation activities, visitor services and special programs associated with the White House through his direction of the National Park Service's work in these areas for which the Agency has principal responsibility.
14. Charles E. Fisher, Senior Historian, Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service. Mr. Fisher has both university teaching experience in American history and considerable knowledge regarding architecture and historic preservation in the United States. Besides his work as both an editor and author in the field, Mr. Fisher is skilled in symposium and conference planning, recently chairing two national conferences on historic preservation, both of which included exhibits and major publications.
15. Gary Walters, Chief Usher, the White House. Mr. Walters manages the day-to-day operation of the Executive residence and administers the congressional budget for the operation, maintenance and ceremonial functions of the White House. He is involved with the planning of state functions and works closely with the First Family in coordinating daily activities.

The Program Planning Committee will meet periodically to implement the bicentennial programs. Additional work will be accomplished through telephone contacts between meetings. The committee has worked carefully to avoid any political bias in planning the program; this is facilitated by the emphasis on the history of the White House over a 200-year period rather than on specific administrations.

Besides the work of the Program Planning Committee, bicentennial activities will be assisted through the efforts of the more than 20 cooperating organizations involved with the traveling exhibit, symposium and individual lecture programs. Work with the cooperating organizations will be achieved through meetings, telephone conversations and correspondence. Each organization has a long and active interest in the history of the White House and a strong public education program. Members of their staffs who are involved with public programs will be working with the staff of the White House Historical Association and with the Program Planning Committee in carrying out the various planned programs.

SYMPOSIUM

Coinciding with the 200th anniversary of the day that the cornerstone to the White House was laid, a 2 1/2-day symposium will be held in Washington, D.C., October 13-15, 1992. Co-sponsored by the White House Historical Association, the White House, and the National Park Service, the symposium will be held at a hotel in downtown Washington, D.C.

In organizing the symposium, the following four areas concerning the history of the White House have been emphasized: The White House as an institution and national symbol, cultural contributions, and family life. In analyzing 200 years of White House history, speakers will examine these and other questions:

- To what extent has the history of the White House mirrored the American experience?
- How has the story of America's social and cultural heritage been reflected in the events held at the White House?
- What are the origins of the White House as a national symbol; and what is the importance of this symbol in American history?
- What are the factors influencing public images of the White House and how have these factors changed over the years, particularly in times of national crisis?
- What did our founding fathers perceive as the role of the "Executive Mansion" and how has that role been modified or changed?
- How are the complex and often conflicting roles of the White House balanced today?
- How has the White House shaped and been shaped by the first Families?
- How has the White House been shaped by the great architects and landscape designers of the past; and how can today's planners both respect this legacy while working to meet today's rapidly changing technological, human and environmental requirements?

The symposium will consist of presentations on individual topics as well as sessions in which related topics will be covered by different speakers. There will be moderators for the scheduled sessions who will provide short opening talks and moderate question and answer periods at the end of each session. Moderators have not been selected but will have credentials comparable to the session speakers.

The symposium will be open to the public and will be widely publicized. An extensive mailing list of organizations and individuals has already been prepared for mailings of informational brochures and other materials concerning the symposium. The symposium will be nationally publicized, including notices in Washington newspapers and in national journals and newsletters of organizations. The monthly lecture program in Washington and those lectures and traveling exhibit shows that will have taken place prior to the symposium will provide another source of publicity. In addition, a poster will be distributed to organizations, Presidential sites and others, helping to publicize the 200th anniversary of the White House.

Symposium Schedule

October 13, 1992

Opening Address

1. Daniel Boorstin (Historian)
The Complex and Often Conflicting Roles of the White House (Chief Executive Office, First Family residence, principal place for state ceremonies, historic site, and national symbol)
2. William Seale (Historian)
The Building and Alteration of the White House: Inspirations and Restraints.

Session: The Evolution of the White House as a National Symbol

3. Alan Fern (Director of the National Portrait Gallery)
The Symbol and Changing Images of the White House as Expressed Through the Visual Media
4. Robert Remini (University of Illinois)
The Early Role of the Press in Shaping the White House Symbol
5. George Reedy (Marquette University)
The Shaping and Managing of the White House Image

October 14, 1992

Opening Presentation

6. Richard Smith (Director, Hoover Library)
The White House as a "Bully Pulpit"

Session: The White House as a Center of Government

7. Richard Neustadt (Harvard University)
The Retention of the Executive Offices at the White House

8. Barbara Hinckley--invited (City University of New York)
The Use of the White House to Further Political Agendas

Session: The White House in Times of National Crisis

9. David Donald (Harvard University)
Times of National Crisis: The White House During the American Civil War
10. Arthur Link (Editor, Wilson Papers)
Times of National Crisis: Illness of Woodrow Wilson
11. (to be invited)
Times of National Crisis: An Abrupt Transition (Truman and Johnson)

Session: Access to the White House

12. Eugene Roberts (University of Maryland)
A Historic Setting for First Amendment Demonstrations
13. John Simpson (Director, U.S. Secret Service)
Safeguarding an "Open Door" Tradition While Protecting the President

Special Presentation

14. (to be invited)
The White House: Uniquely American?

October 15, 1992

Session: A National Showcase

15. Elise Kirk (Catholic University)
The White House Musical Scene: Contributions to Our Cultural Heritage
16. William Kloss (Art Historian)
The Art Collection: A Reflection of the Multiple Roles of the White House
17. Betty Monkman (Associate Curator, White House)
White House Interiors: Changing Tastes in the President's House
18. Barbara Carson (George Washington University)
The Evolution of Social Form at the White House and Its Impact on American Social Customs

Session: The Buildings and Grounds

19. Richard Wilson (University of Virginia)
The Emerging White House During the Critical Decade: 1900-1910
20. Suzanne Turner (Louisiana State University)
The Evolving Landscape of the White House Grounds
21. Gary Walters (White House Chief Usher)
Caring for the White House Today

Special Presentation

22.

Session: First Family Life

23. Betty Caroli (City University of New York)
Changing Public Role of First Ladies
24. (to be invited)
Evolving Notion of Privacy

Concluding Presentation

25. David McCullough (Historian)
The Changing White House: The Century Past and the Century to Come

SYMPOSIUM PRESENTATIONS

The Complex and Often Conflicting Roles of the White House

The White House represents complex, often conflicting roles as the Chief Executive Office, First Family residence, principal place for state ceremonies, historic site, and national symbol. In the symposium's keynote address, the Honorable Daniel Boorstin will examine how these five White House roles evolved from the American democratic experience. Often conflicting at times, they have been influenced by the political, social and economic needs expressed by the American people, the actual requirements of such diverse roles and, to some extent, the personal interests of specific First Families. Collectively, these roles have given the White House a special place in America's perception of itself; it is an institution quite unlike that of any other country.

Daniel J. Boorstin is a leading scholar of American history and is the author of 20 books, including The American: The National Experience (1965), The Lost World of Thomas Jefferson (1948), and Democracy and Its Discontents (1974). He formerly served as the Librarian of Congress and as a professor of American history at the University of Chicago.

The Building and Alteration of the White House: Inspirations and Restraints

The physical history of the White House has had an important influence in the political world as well as the social and family life at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Dr. William Seale will trace the origins of the White House, including George Washington's influence and the design competition in the 1790s, and discuss the major changes which have taken place to the building. Numerous factors have affected the building's construction and design, including physical necessities, political considerations, the involvement of various individuals, and a restraining influence of the American public. These factors are manifested in the original architecture of the White House and the major changes which have occurred over the past two centuries. The physical setting, in turn, has had a pronounced effect on the multiple roles that the White House serves; these will be discussed over the course of the symposium.

William Seale is the leading authority on the architectural history of the White House. He is the author of the two-volume book, The President's House (1986), and is working on an architectural history of the White House which will be published in the bicentennial year. He has taught at the University of South Carolina and has served as the White House historian for the National Park Service.

The Symbol and Changing Images of the White House as Expressed Through the Visual Media

While the White House as a symbol of American democracy gradually emerged in the first half of the nineteenth century, the public image of the White House as an extension of the presidency and reflection of the state of the union was strongly influenced by the visual media. Alan Fern will describe various ways the visual media have influenced the public's perception of the well-being of the country; its confidence in the presidency; and our place in the international community through depiction of the White House. Posters, political cartoons, photographs and prints are just some of the visual forms which have played a key role in shaping the public's view of the White House over much of the past 200 years. The visual portrayal of the White House in times of prosperity or recession; in an international crisis or in committing an embarrassing "faux pas" at a state ceremony, all can instill public confidence or concern as to the well-being of our country.

Dr. Fern is the Director of the National Portrait Gallery. He has formerly taught at the University of Chicago and is a past Director for Special Collections at the Library of Congress. Dr. Fern has written and lectured extensively on the history of the graphic arts, including Word and Image, a history of the poster (1968), and Revolutionary Soviet Film Posters (co-author, 1974).

The Early Role of the Press in Shaping the White House Symbol

The White House as a symbol of the presidency and this country's democratic process of government began to take shape in the first half of the nineteenth century. Professor Robert V. Remini will analyze the early role of the press in helping create the American public's image of the White House as the First Family residence, Office of the President, center for state ceremonies, and a vibrant social center in a city essentially built atop marsh land. The types of stories that were covered by the press; the biases of prominent writers and even the newspapers themselves; and the way that stories about the White House reached across America through small-town newspapers, all influenced the public's early images of the White House. From this beginning, the White House became a symbol of American democracy both in the United States and abroad.

Robert V. Remini is the preeminent historian of the Jacksonian era and the author of 16 books on American history, including The Life of Andrew Jackson (1988), Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Freedom (1981), and Martin Van Buren and the Making of the Democratic Party (1959). Dr. Remini is a Professor of History and Research Professor of Humanities at the University of Illinois at Chicago and was the recipient of the Carl Sandburg Award for Non-Fiction in 1989.

The Shaping and Managing of the White House Image

The public image of the White House has played an important role in the workings of our government, even before the first stone was laid in 1792. Professor George Reedy will examine how the public image of the White House has been shaped and managed by the Executive Office both for strictly political purposes and also for reasons that were perceived to be for the good of the country. The extent to which the Executive Office has attempted to portray the White House in a specific light — realistic or not — testifies to the potential power of its image. Recent sophisticated telecommunications have affected the manner in which administrations have projected certain images. But even in the early republic, activities were staged and potentially harmful events recast or denied altogether so that the office of the President and the First Family, as well as the White House — an institution and national symbol — would be portrayed in the best possible light.

George Reedy was press secretary for President Johnson and is the Nieman Professor at Marquette University's College of Journalism. He is the author of numerous books, including The Presidency in Flux (1973), Lyndon B. Johnson, A Memoir (1982), and The Twilight of the Presidency: Johnson to Reagan (1987).

The White House as "Bully Pulpit"

Though Theodore Roosevelt first called the presidency a "bully pulpit," the White House had long been a "bully pulpit" not only for the incumbent but also for innumerable Americans seeking to advance various causes. Richard Norton Smith will discuss the ways in which the White House has historically been used to bestow favor and prestige, often directly affecting American life. From the authorization of White House conferences to the more personal invitations to dine or to stay overnight, Presidents have effectively utilized the White House to promote their personal and political interests. Since the early republic, literature, theater and American dance have all benefitted from White House patronage. Americans have also hoped to gain advertising benefit from the presidential prestige by sending products to the White House.

Professor Richard Smith is the director of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum and recently served as the acting director of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library and Museum during its centennial celebrations. He is the author of An Uncommon Man (1984) — a biography of Herbert Hoover — and Thomas E. Dewey and His Times (1986), and is currently researching books on the final years of George Washington and on Woodrow Wilson as a World War I leader.

The Retention of the Executive Offices at the White House

Major heads of state rarely live and work in the same building. The White House is an exception and Dr. Richard Neustadt will examine this special American tradition. Throughout the 19th century, the First Family complained about its lack of privacy. With the public usually having easy access to the state rooms on the first floor and the ever-increasing demands on the President's offices on the second floor, the decision made in the 1790s to have the White House serve as office and home seemed to many to be unworkable in the 19th century. Yet given the opportunity to relocate the official Chief Executive Offices, every President has elected to retain them in the President's House. Even the "temporary" move of the Oval Office to the West Wing in 1905 was undertaken with great reluctance and this approach in the 20th Century only served to alleviate some of the long-standing problems. The reasons for retaining the residence and office at the White House reveal certain unique qualities of the White House as an institution and national symbol and mirrors important components of the American democratic experience.

Richard Neustadt is the Douglas Dillon Professor of Government, Emeritus, at Harvard University. He has written extensively on American history, the Presidents and the presidency. His recent books include Presidential Power and the Modern Presidents: The Politics of Leadership From Roosevelt to Reagan (1990) and Thinking in Time: The Uses of History for Decision Makers (1987).

The Use of the White House to Further Political Agendas

The important symbolic nature of the White House and its place as the First Family residence, presidential office and place for state ceremonies, have been effectively utilized by almost all Presidents to advance their political agendas. Professor Barbara Hinckley (invited) will reveal both subtle and blatant techniques that are employed by the President and First Lady and their staffs to advance administrative programs and to curry favor with political leaders both here and abroad. From being "summoned" to the White House when in disfavor to receipt of an invitation from the President for dinner, personal actions have proven to be quite effective politically. Ceremonies on the lawn, official state dinners for world leaders, and personal glimpses of First Family life for the media are just a few of the ways that the White House has been employed by the administration for political purposes.

Barbara Hinckley is a professor of political science at New York University. She is an election consultant to ABC News and has written numerous books, including The Symbolic Presidency: How Presidents Portray Themselves (1989).

Times of National Crisis: The White House During the American Civil War

As the President's office, home, center for state ceremonies and a national symbol, the White House was subjected to its greatest test of the nineteenth century during the Lincoln presidency. Professor David Donald will examine the impact of the personal tragedies that confronted the First Family, the impact of the Civil War, and the strained efforts to project the sense of normalcy expected by the public. The harsh realities of the time — for example, coping with the military presence and threats to personal life, the seemingly critical press, instances of serious public vandalism, and the painful and often unsuccessful efforts to present "business as usual" — will help reveal the complexities of the White House and its importance to the political, economic and social life of the country.

Dr. Donald is the Charles Warren Professor of History at Harvard University and is a leading scholar on the Lincoln era. He has written eight books about Lincoln and the Civil War and has been honored by two Pulitzer Prizes for biographies.

Times of National Crisis: The Illness of Woodrow Wilson

The "stewardship" of the presidency during the illness of President Woodrow Wilson had a most unusual impact on the White House. Dr. Arthur Link will discuss how Wilson's disabling stroke severely affected nearly all the activities at the White House. Never has the President been so absent from the public eye. The ensuing isolation dramatically altered the public image of the White House and the extended period of crisis even began to erode its symbolic nature. A tragedy of enormous proportions to the First Family, nevertheless, the White House did continue to function, although at a greatly restricted level. The presidency of Woodrow Wilson survived and through its lesson helped strengthen the White House as an institution.

Arthur S. Link is the preeminent historian on the life of Woodrow Wilson and is editor-in-chief of the Woodrow Wilson Papers. He is a former professor of American history at Princeton University and is the author of ten books on the Wilsonian era. His works include Woodrow Wilson and the Progressive Era (1954), Wilson: Confusions and Crises (1964) and Woodrow Wilson: Revolution, War and Peace (1979).

Times of National Crisis: An Abrupt Transition (Truman and Johnson)

Within a twenty-year period, two Presidents — Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson — assumed office following the sudden death of the incumbent President. This presentation will examine the ability of the White House as an institution to cope with the crisis of transition. In the modern age of communication the image projected by the White House had never changed so suddenly while its symbolism served to reassure the American people and

countries abroad. The strains on the White House during these two periods of transition provided for one of its greatest tests in the twentieth century. The similarities and differences of these two recent changes in administration will reveal important institutional qualities of the White House; the influence of individual Presidents and their advisors; and conditions indicative of modern America.

The Planning Committee is considering several speakers for this presentation.

A Historic Setting for First Amendment Demonstrations

The White House and adjoining Lafayette Park have long illustrated the public's important First Amendment right to free speech through protests. Professor Eugene Roberts will trace the origins of public protests at the White House and the responses of various Presidents to surrounding legal and political issues. From the early days when Presidents would speak to unruly crowds gathered at the White House doors, to the arrest of protesting suffragettes at the instructions of Woodrow Wilson, the responses of individual Presidents have varied. Yet even in the early nineteenth century, America's democratic experience had encouraged the public's right to voice opposing views to administrative policies by bringing their messages directly to the doorstep of the White House. Today, individual protests as well as large public demonstrations at Lafayette Park are one of the most visible expressions of the public's right to free speech in the nation's capital. Understanding the evolution of this tradition is key to our appreciation of our country's unique democratic experience.

Eugene Roberts is a professor at the University of Maryland's College of Journalism. He was executive editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer for 18 years and was president of Philadelphia Newspapers, Inc., for the past four years. Before joining The Inquirer, he was the national editor of The New York Times and previously was The Times' chief southern correspondent and civil rights reporter. He is co-author of The Censors and the Schools (1963) and is the Chairman of the Pulitzer Prize Board.

Safeguarding an "Open Door" Tradition While Protecting the President

Public access to the White House and the President were expectations of the American electorate from the start of the new republic. John Simpson will examine the problems that arose very early in fulfilling the dual need to protect the President and provide basic privacy for the First Family without shielding the President from the very people he served. As a home, office and place for state ceremonies, entry to the White House was originally controlled only by a doorkeeper; there were no provisions for a "palace guard." The President's office in the early years saw ever-increasing public use both by people seeking to do business and those who only wanted to look inside in hopes of seeing the President. With war and assassinations, the need to

Dr. Kirk teaches music history and American music at the Catholic University of America and is the author of Music at the White House: A History of the American Spirit (1986). She has written numerous articles, including "Music at the White House: Lyrical Images of America," Prologue Quarterly (1990). Professor Kirk has served as a presidential appointee to the National Advisory Council for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and has performed as a piano soloist and in chamber music ensembles in the United States and Europe.

As the nation's oldest showcase for the performing arts, the White House not only reflects the cultural tastes of our various First Families, but the kaleidoscopic artistic moods of America itself. Professor Elise Kirk will discuss how the White House provides a unique setting for the arts, offering music that serves functional, social and aesthetic purposes. Ceremonial performances, family music-making, and famous guest artists have all been vital elements of White House life from its earliest years. While certain administrators stand out as especially "artistic" and creative, and others seem more conservative, presidential cultural life dramatically illustrates how music in a democracy was absorbed, shaped, transformed, and perceived. Through White House musical history, Ms. Kirk will show how our nation gradually accepted and cherished its indigenous creative treasures and depended less and less on European culture.

The White House Musical Scene: Contributions to Our Cultural Heritage

While the American people have looked to the White House as one of the most important foundations of our society, is it really unique? This presentation will examine comparable places in other countries to show the extent to which the White House is the product of America's particular history, and how it reflects the experience of other countries. The influence of a country's culture, form of government, tradition, and the roles played by prominent heads of state will be discussed. Four to six countries will be selected for comparison.

The speaker for this presentation has not yet been selected. A statesman or prominent historian will be chosen who has a strong international perspective.

The White House: Uniquely American?

John Simpson is the Director of the U.S. Secret Service, the federal agency which has had primary responsibility for the protection of the President for the past 100 years. Director Simpson has headed the agency for the past 10 years and has served as past president of INTERPOL.

protect the President and to provide some privacy for the First Family became critical. The ensuing clash between the desire to protect the President and the political necessity of having the White House and the President project a sense of openness and accessibility to the American people has continued for over 150 years with even more heightened concern today.

The Art Collection: A Reflection of the Multiple Roles of the White House

The remarkable collection of art in the White House began as an occasional effort to obtain portraits of the Presidents, primarily as a historical record and secondarily for the adornment of the President's House. Art historian William Kloss will discuss how the growth of the collection gradually gained momentum since John and Abigail Adams moved into 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, and how its character has been clarified and defined, particularly over the past 30 years. The paintings, sculpture, and other works of art that comprise the collection are now seen as a reflection of the multiple functions of the White House and also the involvement of the White House in the capital city.

William Kloss is a co-author of A Nation's Pride: Art in the White House (1991). He works as a writer, curator and consultant and has conducted more than two dozen seminars on art history for the Smithsonian Institution's National Associate Programs.

White House Interiors: Changing Tastes in the President's House

The furnishings of the White House reflect the changing tastes of American society as well as the personal tastes of the First Families. Betty Monkman will show how furnishings over the past 200 years reveal the multiple functions of the White House; the social, economic and political background of the First Families; and the tastes and public expectations of the time. In the 19th century, the most fashionable designs of the day were incorporated into the public rooms; when a style became outdated, the furnishings were discarded at sales and replaced with new pieces. The rise of firms specializing in interior decoration and the manufacture of furniture after the Civil War is well documented in the White House as are the influences of the interior design and architectural professions in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. By the mid-twentieth century, the current philosophy at the White House was established which emphasized the forms and designs of the early 19th century. This reflected the emergence of an additional role for the White House -- that of a historic building.

Betty C. Monkman is the Associate Curator at the White House. She has written and lectured extensively on the White House and its collections.

The Evolution of Social Form at the White House and Its Impact on American Social Customs

From the formality of Federalist John Adams to the informality of Republican Thomas Jefferson, social forms have been established to cope with the demands on the President's time, the protocol concerns in the political and diplomatic communities, the obligation of the President to extend official hospitality to the American people, and the need to deal with large crowds in an orderly manner. Professor Barbara Carson will discuss the origins of

social form at the White House, its early impact on the Washington community, and later effect on American social customs in general. Each President has adopted many of the traditions at the White House while making some changes to suit personal preferences as well as the times. And occasionally, there were dramatic changes, such as, in 1902 when Theodore Roosevelt recast social procedures which had been in place to give a new image to the presidency.

Barbara Carson is currently a Material Culture Fellow at the College of William and Mary and teaches at the George Washington University's American Studies program. She has published numerous articles and books on American culture; her most recent is Ambitious Appetites: Dining, Behavior, and Patterns of Consumption in Federal Washington (1990).

The Emerging White House During the Critical Decade: 1900 to 1910

By the turn of the twentieth century, the heavily Victorianized interior of the White House and the extensive greenhouses attached to the west side contrasted sharply with the earlier nineteenth century appearance. The building was woefully lacking in space for its continued use both as residence for the First Family and as the office of the President. Professor Richard Wilson will discuss the complex reasons why an extensive renovation and expansion of the White House occurred during this decade, directed by the prominent architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White. The decision to construct a temporary west wing for the offices of the President and the manner in which it was designed and built has had a lasting effect on the capability of the White House to serve its original purpose. The classical taste of Charles McKim and the individual preference of Theodore Roosevelt left an indelible mark on the state floor of the White House. In recalling the style and forms of the early 19th century, this approach established a philosophy that dominated subsequent work to the building in the 20th century. By reinforcing linkage to the past, the "decade of change" established a framework that has permitted the White House to fully serve its original functions in an age far removed from the 1790s.

Richard Wilson is Chairman of the Department of Architectural History at the University of Virginia and is a leading historian on the work of McKim, Mead and White. Among his published works are McKim, Mead and White, Architects (1988) and Machine Age America 1918 - 1941 (1986).

The Evolving Landscape of the White House Grounds

European views of public parks and broad open landscape were clearly evident in L'Enfant's plan for the Capital City. One of the focal points was to be the palace for the President with its fountains and sweeping grounds and its 60-acre park. Professor Suzanne Turner will discuss the major influences and changes to the building's landscape and how they reflected L'Enfant's plan, changes in landscape philosophies over time, and also the particular needs and directives of the White House. Jefferson's landscaping of the

President's House was surpassed in importance by his decision to convert for public use 55 of the 60 acres which had been used as a private park. Later, Andrew Jackson Downing's master plan for the White House grounds, although interrupted by his untimely death, was taken up by President Grant and Downing's Victorian influence was pervasive throughout the grounds. When Franklin Roosevelt brought Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., to the White House and directed that he make the grounds seem remote and beautiful (although sunken in the midst of the city), we see the genius of America's foremost landscape design firm. Like Downing before him, Olmsted was also charged with enhancing the security of the grounds. America's leading landscape figures have had a strong influence on the appearance of the White House. At the same time, traditions, such as the planting of presidential trees, and the activities of First Ladies (for example, Mrs. Roosevelt's quaint old-fashioned "colonial" approach to gardening) have also contributed to the landscape history of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Suzanne Turner is an Associate Professor, School of Landscape Architecture, at Louisiana State University. She teaches landscape history and historic preservation and has written numerous articles on these subjects, including "Listening to the Historic Landscape: Economy in Image-Making" (Yearbook of Landscape Architecture: Historic Preservation, 1983) and "Historic Landscapes" (Designers and Places, American Landscape Architecture, 1989). She is also currently working on a preservation plan for the Shadows-on-the-Teche (National Trust for Historic Preservation) under a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Caring for the White House

Caring for the White House buildings and grounds has always been encumbered by the intensity of use, requirements of the First Family, and expectations of the American people. Gary Walters will speak about maintenance and care of the White House over the past 200 years, and the response to both recurring and unforeseen factors. Special attention will be placed on the more recent role of the White House as a historic property, requiring special stewardship for future generations of Americans. The substantial work to the exterior walls, which will be completed by 1992, has revealed a wealth of information about the original craftsmanship and level of past care. The recent work is also helping to more clearly define the historic qualities of the property and philosophy of care which will help insure the highest level of preservation for this national treasure.

Gary Walters is Chief Usher at the White House. He is responsible for the management of the White House residence.

Living with the Presence of the Past

Ever since Dolley Madison left her mark on the White House, First Ladies have had to deal with the cumulative traditions of the women who preceded them. While most of the former First Ladies had family backgrounds which

helped prepare them for life at the White House, some were ill-prepared and thus unable to adjust to the public's expectations — in short, being in the spotlight.

Changing Public Role of First Ladies

Although the Constitution mentions no assignment for the Chief Executive's spouse, she has become a prominent part of the White House. Professor Betty Caroli will discuss how the First Lady, with little public debate and no constitutional amendments, has achieved a role of considerable power over the years. First Ladies reflect the status of American women of their time while helping shape expectations for expanded opportunities. Through their individual and collective efforts, they have enhanced our understanding of how women have participated in government in ways other than simply voting and holding office — a role that was gradually transformed from ceremonial backdrop to substantive world figure.

Dr. Caroli is a professor of history at the City University of New York and is the author of First Ladies (1987). Among her numerous books and articles are "Women Speak Out for Reform," in The Rhetoric of Protest and Reform, 1878-1898 (1980) and Immigrants Who Returned Home (1990).

Evolving Notion of Privacy for the First Family

By having both office and home at the White House and with an "open door" tradition since the earliest years, the First Families have enjoyed little privacy while residing at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. This presentation will discuss the bounds of privacy at the White House both as prescribed over the years by tradition and mandated by specific First Families. The degree to which privacy is important has varied at times, depending upon the particular First Family and the personal or political nature of events. Appropriate discretion by White House staff, the press corps, and friends of the First Family has been violated at times either for selfish reasons or for purposes perceived to be in the best interest of the nation. How the notion of privacy for the First Family has changed over the past 200 years provides considerable insight into this ever-timely subject.

A noted journalist is being considered for this presentation.

The Changing White House: The Century Past and the Century to Come

As part of a continuing symposium theme, David McCullough will consider whether the White House has really changed in both image and function over the past 100 years. The rise of the United States to a world power, the tremendous growth of the Executive Branch, and the impact of telecommunications in the 20th century are just a few of the forces of change. Yet tradition plays perhaps an equally forceful role in the ongoing history of the White House.

Whether change has been more superficial than substantive, another challenging question is the extent to which the White House may evolve over the next 100 years. The growing need for security, the "wearing out" of the building, and the extent to which the obligations of the President and First Family may be expanded in the years to come are all factors which need to be carefully considered. The men and women who will hold the office and live in the White House in the future will, of necessity, need to respond to all of today's issues and undoubtedly issues not currently known.

David McCullough is host of the PBS series "The American Experience" and is the author of Mornings on Horseback (1981), a narrative account of Theodore Roosevelt and his family circle. This work won the National Book Award along with his book on the building of the Panama Canal, The Path Between the Seas (1977). He is currently working on a biography of Harry Truman.

MONTHLY PROGRAM SERIES
Washington, D.C.

A series of public programs will be held in Washington, D.C., appearing approximately once each month through 1992. The White House Historical Association will work with various organizations in the Washington community in order to implement this part of the bicentennial activities. Some of the programs are to be held during the day, while most will be held in the evening. They are intended to attract a general public audience that is interested in American history and the White House. Each co-sponsoring group will assist with the arrangements and publicity; all are very experienced in this type of programming. The White House Historical Association is responsible for preparing a brochure that lists all the planned presentations; copies will be distributed to co-sponsors thus maximizing the publicity. Notices will be placed in local newspapers and in magazines. The mailing lists of the White House Historical Association and the co-sponsors should prove effective in providing ample public notice of these programs. The monthly program format has been selected, in part, because it will help sustain public interest in the White House throughout the year.

Schedule of Programs

February	1992	The White House in the Washington Community
March	1992	The White House That Never Was
April to June	1992	White House History as Recorded in Motion Picture Documentaries and the News
May	1992	The Horticultural Legacy of the White House
May	1992	First Ladies: Influence in Their Times
July	1992	The White House: Planners and Builders
September	1992	History of Art in the White House
October	1992	Music at the White House: Lyrical Images of America
October	1992	White House Image-Making in Hollywood

MONTHLY SERIES

The White House in the Washington Community

The Martin Luther King Library, George Washington University, Historical Society of Washington, D.C., and the White House Historical Association will jointly sponsor a panel to discuss "The White House in the Washington Community." The program will be held at the Martin Luther King Library in February 1992. The social life of 19th and early 20th century Washington centered around the activities of the President's House. This topic will be explored by three historians as part of an examination of the social customs of the city as influenced by the White House. The peculiar character of this "society" made it different and more open than it was elsewhere in the United States. By the Great Depression, Washington began to undergo major societal changes, starting with the disassociation of the White House from Washington society in 1934, and the emergence of Washington as an international city.

Another aspect to be examined will focus on the many local Washingtonians in the black community who worked in the White House. How these employees perceived their work and their status in the wider local community will be discussed. Lastly, the personal involvement of past Presidents and First Ladies with programs and activities of direct benefit to the Washington community will be covered. For example, Thomas Jefferson served as a trustee of the first public school and many Presidents' wives have contributed their time to charitable and philanthropic activities, starting with Dolley Madison who helped establish a local orphanage after the War of 1812.

The historians that will participate in the program will be selected by the co-sponsoring groups by September 1991. They will be selected based upon their expertise; one for each of the three aspects of the Washington community that will be covered.

The White House That Never Was

The Historical Society of Washington, D.C., and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor a public lecture on the history of proposals to alter and even to replace the White House. It will be held at the Heurich Mansion in Washington, D.C., in March 1992.

The symbolic White House could have been quite different had various plans for physical changes been carried out over the years. Dr. William Seale will examine five significant plans over the past 200 years, that if implemented, would have significantly altered the White House as an institution, residence and national symbol. The background of each of the following architectural schemes; reasons why they were not carried out; and the impact that they would have had on the White House as we know it today will all be covered: 1) George Washington's original plan for a far more ambitious house five times the size of that built; 2) Latrobe's schemes to "improve" the original plan when the house was rebuilt 1815 - 1818; 3) the mysterious

plan in 1867 to abandon the White House in favor of a "suburban palace" in Rock Creek Park; 4) the various plans of the Corps of Army Engineers to significantly enlarge the house; and 5) changes proposed, but not carried out, during the Truman renovation.

William Seale is a leading historian on the history of the White House and is author of the two-volume The President's House (1986). He has taught at Lamar State University and the University of South Carolina and served as the Curator of American Culture at the Smithsonian Institution. Among his numerous publications are The Tasteful Interlude: American Interiors Through the Camera's Eye, 1860 - 1917 (1975) and Temples of Democracy: The State Capitols of the U.S.A. (1976).

White House History as Recorded in Motion Picture Documentaries and the News

The National Archives and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor a series of 15 film programs to be held during April through June 1992, in Washington, D.C. Each film program will be held at noon and repeated in the evening for the convenience of the attending public. A short introductory talk will precede each film program, utilizing a combination of guest speakers and film historians from the National Archives staff. Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Film Association and former staff assistant to President Johnson will introduce the series' first commercial film. William Blakefield, director of Film Documentaries at the National Archives Office of Public Programs, will provide some of the introductions and assist in identifying other outside speakers.

Most films selected will cover individual presidencies, providing insight into the White House as an institution, First Family life, cultural contributions and symbolic importance. Some will be solidly based on historic scholarship while others will include major misrepresentations that had a strong influence on the viewing public's perception of White House history. Some of the films to be shown are *Wilson* (1944); *Duke Ellington at the White House* (1969); *Gabriel Over the White House* (1933); *Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt: The White House Years* (1977); *President Truman's Tour of the White House* (1952); *Fala: The President's Dog* (1943); and *Inside the White House* (1938).

The Horticultural Legacy of the White House

The Garden Club of America and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor an evening program in April 1992, on the history of horticulture at the White House, to be held at the Renwick Gallery in Washington, D.C. Garden Historians Gerald and Christine Doell will show how the gardens and grounds have constantly changed, reflecting current trends in horticulture as well as the personal preferences of the First Families. At the same time, many of the site's older types of plants are still in existence and are rarely found elsewhere.

The Rose Garden is one area that is synonymous with the White House today. Much more dramatic was the impact of horticulture at the White House during the Victorian era. Initially intended to supply cut flowers and potted plants for the White House, greenhouses and conservatories grew to such an extent that "glass houses" practically dominated the west and south lawns. Horticulture at the White House has served many purposes and its artistry has been prominent both on the grounds and within the building for much of the past 200 years.

Christine Doell is a garden historian and landscape preservation planner in the firm of Doell and Doell. She has taught at the State University of New York and Cornell University and is the author of *Gardens of the Gilded Age* (1987). Gerald Doell is a landscape architect specializing in historic preservation. The Doells have prepared landscape preservation plans, exhibits, and interpretive brochures for prominent historic properties in more than eight states and they have lectured extensively on the history of gardens and landscapes in America.

First Ladies: Influence in Their Times

The White House Historical Association and the National Museum of American History will co-sponsor a public lecture to be held at Carmichael Auditorium in Washington during the month of March 1992. Edith Mayo will show how First Ladies both mirrored and extended women's roles in society. The historical roles to be examined include: the domestic role (the wife as companion and supporter of her husband's work); custodian of culture and the arts; and moral leader, trend setter, political partner and political campaigner. Some First Ladies drew upon portions of all of these roles while in the White House; others drew upon one or two aspects, depending on prevailing societal attitudes toward women, their personality, and aptitude. Since the early days of the republic, it has been an important part of the First Lady's role to project an appropriate image. This image has changed over the years, both as a result of the contributions of First Ladies, the changing times, and, more recently, the impact of the mass media.

Edith Mayo is a curator in the field of women's history at the Smithsonian Institution. She recently curated the exhibition "From Parlor to Politics — Women in the Progressive Era" and is planning a new exhibition on First Ladies to open at the Smithsonian in 1992.

The White House: Planners and Builders

The American Institute of Architects and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor a public program on the history of the planners and builders of the White House. This program will be held at the Institute's auditorium in Washington during the month of July 1992.

Dr. William Seale will relate the history of American architects and builders to those selected for work on the White House. Among the prominent architects and builders who constructed and altered the White House are Hoban,

Latrobe, Bulfinch, Downing, Walters, McKim, Delana and Winslow. Why they were selected, their work on the building and its influence on their careers, and the views of their peers concerning changes to the White House will reveal considerable insight into American architecture and the architectural profession.

William Seale is the author of a forthcoming publication on the architectural history of the White House and the two-volume The President's House. He has taught at the University of South Carolina and Columbia University and published numerous books and articles concerning the history of American architecture.

History of Art in the White House

The White House Historical Association and the National Gallery of Art will co-sponsor a lecture on the history of the art in the White House, to be held at the National Gallery in Washington, D.C., during September 1992.

Tens of thousands of Americans visit the White House every year, during which time they may look at the works of art on display. Yet, relatively few have an understanding of this collection and how it has played an important role in the history of the White House. Art Historian William Kloss will explain the high artistic quality of many of the works (including indisputable masterpieces of American art), the fascinating political ramifications of certain ones, and the close connections with the First Family of other pieces of art. He will also address the interest of successive First Families in the artistic enhancement of the collection.

William Kloss is an art historian, author and curator. He is the author of numerous publications and is a co-author of two books to be published this year: A Nation's Pride: Art in the White House and Gifts to the Nation: Furniture, Fine Arts, Ceramics and Silver in the Diplomatic Reception Rooms of the Department of State. He has taught art history at the University of Virginia and the University of Maryland.

Music at the White House: Lyrical Images of America

Catholic University and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor a musical program on the history of music at the White House, to be held at Hartke Theater on the campus of Catholic University in Washington, D.C. This evening program will be held in October 1992, and will illustrate the important role of the White House in shaping and reflecting our country's wide-ranging musical history. The program will consist of an overview and commentary by Dr. Elise Kirk and live music using the talented performers from the university's School of Music. The program will be presented chronologically as follows: Earliest period to the close of the Civil War (ballads, patriotic songs, family parlor music); Post-Civil War to 1916 (opera, concert, early jazz); and the World War I era to the present (Broadway, country, popular).

Using small student ensembles and solo performers reinforces a White House tradition -- featuring young artists and our excellent American music schools. The leading authority on the musical history of the White House, Dr. Kirk will show how music in a democracy was absorbed, shaped, transformed and perceived. The concert will help transform this theme into sound, thus providing the audience with a better understanding of the significance of music at the White House over the past two hundred years.

Dr. Kirk teaches music history and American music at Catholic University and is a leading scholar on the history of music at the White House. Her book, Music at the White House: A History of the American Spirit (1986), is the standard reference on the subject.

White House Image-Making in Hollywood

The American Film Institute and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor a lecture and film program on how Hollywood has portrayed the history of the architecture, interior design, furnishings and landscape of the White House through motion picture sets. In the twentieth century, commercial films have had a particularly strong influence on the American public's perception of the built environment of the White House. Some set designers have been very accurate in their depictions while others have exaggerated, simplified, or entirely misrepresented the historical setting. Such skewing of history has stemmed from budgetary constraints, prevailing tastes of the times, and even an intentional portrayal of the White House consistent with the film's theme. A major Hollywood set designer or a film historian will be chosen to deliver a presentation on this subject to be followed by film clips that have been specifically compiled for the program. This program will be presented in Washington, D.C., twice during October, 1992. There will be a small charge for the initial showing to help defray some of the costs of the film production and the subsequent showing will be free to the public.

TRAVELING EXHIBIT

The White House Historical Association, the American Architectural Foundation and the White House will co-sponsor a traveling exhibit on the architectural history of the White House. The White House was the first public building constructed in the newly created federal city of Washington, D.C., and, as part of the 200th anniversary celebration, a stationary exhibit on the architectural history of the building will be shown in Spring 1992, at The Octagon House in Washington, D.C., including original drawings, manuscripts and other historic material. With support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the traveling exhibit would then be designed, duplicating the key documentary materials in The Octagon's exhibit, which would then be available to a wider audience throughout the United States.

As the only residence of a head of state in the world open to the public, the White House is considered America's symbolic home. Yet most Americans never visit Washington or have an opportunity to see the White House. The traveling exhibit would make the history of the President's House more accessible to the American people. Because of the considerable interest in the exhibit expressed by administrators of various presidential sites around the country (of which there are more than 100), two duplicate copies of the exhibit would travel during a 30-month period, starting in 1992. Some presidential sites plan to augment the exhibit with artifacts and materials in their collections.

The exhibition will cover the White House design competition and how the architectural image of the White House, imported from Europe at the end of the 18th century, reflected George Washington's vision of a home for the President at well as a symbol for the new nation. It will tell the story of Washington's selection of James Hoban as the architect and of the foreignborn workmen and local black slaves who helped in the construction.

For eight years the building was under construction in a city which was only an idea. That the President's House and the Capitol were completed by 1800 was a major achievement of the federal period. It is a story rich with symbolism and faith in the future of the early republic. The story of the commitment to rebuild the White House after the fire of 1814 will also be included. The traveling exhibit will discuss the construction of the porticoes in the Monroe and Jackson administrations and brief epilogues will show the proposed plans for alternative houses for the President at the end of the 19th century and the construction of the East and West Wings in the early 20th century.

Among the materials to be shown in the traveling exhibit are high-quality copies of many early 19th century drawings and prints in the White House and the White House Historical Association collections, as well as architectural elements never seen by the public. Copies of manuscript

materials relating to George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and architects James Hoban and Benjamin Latrobe drawn from various public and private collections will be featured. Material in the traveling exhibit will include copies of Jefferson's draft announcement of the competition; drawings entered in the competition; Hoban's elevation and floor plan; drawings and photographs depicting the European influence on the design; daybooks showing payments to workers; photographs and drawings of architectural details; Hoban's official reports of the progress of construction; letters from John and Abigail Adams on their impressions and hopes for the new house and its occupants; early 19th century engravings of artists' views of the building; Jefferson's and Latrobe's plans for the colonnades; prints and accounts of the 1814 burning; government documents relating to the rebuilding from 1815-17; and views of buildings which influenced the design of the north portico, the last major addition to the house.

The exhibit will be made available to public and non-profit organizations that administer presidential sites. The two duplicate traveling exhibits will be carefully scheduled to allow for as many two-month showings as possible. It is anticipated that the exhibits will be shown at approximately 20 presidential sites and possibly other educational facilities over a 30-month period. The American Architectural Foundation will coordinate the traveling arrangements for the exhibit in cooperation with the White House Historical Association. The exhibit's subject matter will remain "timely" during the 30-month period since it took nearly eight years for construction of the White House to be completed. A visitors' brochure will be developed for the traveling exhibit.

The design firm for the traveling exhibit is Miles Fridberg Molinaroli, Inc. (MFM), of Washington, D.C. This firm has extensive experience in exhibit designing and has worked for many clients, including the California Academy of Sciences, National Geographic Society, the American Library Association, Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) and the White House Historical Association. MFM currently is working with the Pennsylvania State Museum and Historical Commission on a 17,000 square-foot permanent exhibit on the social history of Pennsylvania, and the "Seeds of Change" exhibit as part of the Smithsonian Institution's Columbus Quincentenary program. MFM also is designing a traveling version of the "Seeds of Change" exhibit for the American Library Association.

The curator for the exhibit is Betty Monkman. Ms. Monkman is the Associate Curator and Registrar at the White House and has written numerous articles and lectured extensively on the White House. Assisting Ms. Monkman will be Nancy Davis, curator of The Octagon House — a museum operated by the American Architectural Foundation. Both Ms. Davis and Ms. Monkman have considerable experience with museum exhibits.

Initial Site Selection and Public Program

Eight sites have been selected for showing the exhibit during 1992, the first year of the showing. Each site will undertake a public lecture program focusing on one or more of the themes relating to the history of the White House over the past 200 years and its role as institution, national symbol, residence for the First Family, and cultural center. The programs will be free of charge to the general public. The sites were selected for their broad geographic distribution; their established capabilities to successfully undertake the exhibit showing and the public programming; and the diversity of the Presidents honored by the sites. The sites selected are: The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Memorial in Fremont, Ohio; The Hermitage in Nashville, Tennessee; Sagamore Hill on Long Island, New York; Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum in West Branch, Iowa; Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia; Adams National Historic Site in Quincy, Massachusetts; Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library in Austin, Texas; and the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Springfield, Illinois.

The American Architectural Foundation and the White House Historical Association will support the traveling exhibit during the thirty months that it will be shown around the country.

EXHIBIT SITES AND LECTURE SERIES

Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Memorial Fremont, Ohio

The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Memorial and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor the exhibit and a public program during October and November 1992. A free public lecture will be held in October, entitled "President and Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes: History and Art in the Late 19th Century White House." The speaker(s) for the program will be selected later this summer. President and Mrs. Hayes were enthusiasts of White House history. Initiating the first significant art collection in the White House, they also recognized the future historical importance of their own work. This was at a time when most of the furnishings in the White House were being periodically replaced due to wear or prevailing fashion and personal tastes of the First Family.

Eager to commemorate former Presidents and their wives, the Hayes' commissioned artists to complete the historical collection of presidential portraits begun before the Civil War. The Hayes' own portraits were done by one of the most fashionable painters of the day. Mrs. Hayes, in fact, was the first presidential wife to have her portrait painted for the White House collection. Through the work of the Hayes', "official" White House portraits became a tradition that continues until today. Many former Presidents are recognized by Americans most often through these pictures. Perhaps more than any other 19th century occupants of the White House, President and Mrs. Hayes took great pleasure in promoting the history of the White House and viewing

its art as a collection that should be preserved for the enjoyment of future as well as the present generations of Americans.

Monticello
Charlottesville, Virginia

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor the traveling exhibit and a public program during March and April 1992. An April presentation by Professor Charles Brownell will examine the influence of Thomas Jefferson on the White House. Jefferson's diverse interests are reflected both in the work that he directed during his presidency as well as in his ingenious plans that were never executed. The numerous improvements and changes to the White House strongly reflect his interest in architecture and landscape. Ironically, while his democratic republican philosophy is very much apparent in the day-to-day operation of the White House, his interest in architecture and the work that was undertaken served at times to enhance a "palatial" image. Kept open to the public and used to exhibit scientific and other educational displays, Jefferson's influence on the White House was at times idiosyncratic, and, at other times, established traditions that have lived until today.

Dr. Brownell is an Associate Professor of Architectural History at the University of Virginia and is a former assistant editor of the Benjamin Latrobe papers. He has contributed to numerous publications, including The Italian Presence in American Art (1989), Latrobe's View of America, 1795 - 1820, and The Craftsman in Early America (1984). A two-volume publication, The Architectural Drawings of Benjamin Latrobe (with J.A. Cohen) is forthcoming.

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Oyster Bay, New York

The Theodore Roosevelt Association, National Park Service, and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor the exhibit and a public program during September and October 1992. The exhibit would be featured at Sagamore Hill during the anniversary of Roosevelt's birth. Two public lectures are planned during September with an estimated attendance of 200 to 400 people. The first lecture will be by Dr. John Gable on the importance of Sagamore Hill as the "Summer" White House from 1902 to 1908, and will include a discussion of how the presidency and family life were intermingled during those years. It was at Sagamore Hill that negotiations were held that led to the end of the war between Russia and Japan, earning Roosevelt the Nobel Prize for Peace. Sagamore Hill was where Roosevelt was most at home with his love of the outdoors — a respite from the more confining life in Washington. John Gable is Executive Director of the Theodore Roosevelt Association and editor of the Theodore Roosevelt Association Journal. He has taught at Brown University, Briarcliff College and Hofstra University. He has authored numerous books and

articles about Roosevelt, including The Bull Moose Years: Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Party (1978) and The Many-Sided Theodore Roosevelt: American Renaissance Man (1986).

A second lecture at Sagamore Hill is being planned for September that will address the major renovations of the White House during Theodore Roosevelt's presidency. This lecture will examine the underlying implications of renovations made during Roosevelt's administration, the reasons for specific changes, and how the 1905 renovations reflected Roosevelt and are represented in the White House today. A speaker for this lecture will be confirmed later this year.

Herbert Hoover Library-Museum
West Branch, Iowa

The Herbert Hoover Library Association, the Herbert Hoover Library, and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor the exhibit and public program during August and September 1992. The exhibit opening will coincide with the August 10th dedication of the new wing at the Hoover Library-Museum. The exhibit will benefit from an enormous amount of free publicity and significantly larger crowds visiting the "new" museum during its early months. Because of the large number of school-age children that will have the opportunity to see the exhibit, a special youth tour will be designed for the exhibit to be conducted by the docents.

For the public program, one of the White House musicals that were presided over by Mrs. Hoover will be recreated. Along with live music, Dr. Elise Kirk will discuss the importance of music at the White House during the Hoover era and its contributions to our musical heritage. Professor Kirk is a leading scholar on the history of music at the White House and has researched a number of White House musical programs for purposes of recreating them. Her book, Music at the White House: A History of the American Spirit (1986), is the standard reference on the subject.

Although NEH funds will not be utilized, the Herbert Hoover Library Association and the Herbert Hoover Library plan to stage a conference for secondary school teachers devoted to the topic, "America's House: The White House Turns 200." To be held in 1992, local and regional scholars would address some of the same issues of architectural, historical and sociological interest that will be explored in the Washington symposium in October. The organizations have a newsletter that goes to some 1,500 teachers in Iowa and Illinois and more than 30,000 school children visit each year.

The Eastern Parks and Monument Association, National Park Service, and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor the exhibit and a public program in June to July 1992. The "White House" theme has been selected for the Annual Lecture Series, held the last week in June. The Lecture Series attracts between 400 to 500 visitors each year and is open to the public free of charge. Author Betsy Garret (invited) will present a lecture on how the family life of both John and John Quincy Adams was impacted during their residence in the White House and how characteristic was their home life compared to the American family of the era.

Elizabeth Garret is the former curator at the DAR Museum in Washington and is the author of *At Home — The American Family* (1991). She is an authority on historic house interiors and has published numerous articles on the subject. She also is the Associate Director of Sotheby's American Arts course.

Hermitage
Nashville, Tennessee

The Ladies Hermitage Association and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor the exhibit and a public program during April and May in 1992. A public program will be offered in the Spring entitled "The Victorian gardens of the White House." Gerald and Christine Doell will discuss the significant improvements to the landscape and gardens at the White House that were directed by President Jackson. Sharing the fascination of his age with horticulture, Andrew Jackson made major changes to the White House grounds, directing a major expansion of the gardens, and even converting Latrobe's old Treasury fireproof vault into the White House orangery. Newly built greenhouses inspired the acquisition of rare and exotic plants for use both within the White House itself and in the large two-acre garden which was developed during this time.

Christine Doell is a garden historian and landscape preservation planner in the firm of Doell and Doell. She has taught at the State University of New York and Cornell University and is the author of *Gardens of the Gilded Age* (1987). Gerald Doell is a landscape architect specializing in historic preservation. The Doells have lectured extensively on the history of nineteenth century gardens and landscapes in America.

**Lincoln Home National Historic Site
Springfield, Illinois**

The Eastern Parks and Monuments Association, National Park Service and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor the exhibit and a public program during February and March in 1992. During this period, the Site traditionally celebrates Lincoln's Birthday and Black History Month with special events throughout the month, including programs for all Springfield fifth grade students. The special events scheduled for Lincoln's Birthday in 1992 will include a dramatization entitled "Abraham Lincoln: A Biography in Words and Music;" an award presentation for the Sixth Annual Lincoln Essay Competition; and the annual Lincoln Heritage Lecture series held on February 12th. The forum of the Lincoln Heritage Lecture for 1992 will present a special program related to the White House exhibit that will be on display. Capacity seating (175 people) at the Site's theater is anticipated. The program will be entitled "The White House During the Lincoln Administration" and consist of two speakers. Professor William McFeely will present a talk on the relationship between Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Dr. McFeely will focus on the three occasions that Douglass was a visitor in Lincoln's White House and also discuss the reaction of Douglass to the Emancipation Proclamation and his support for the Lincoln administration.

William McFeely is the Richard B. Russell Professor of American History at the University of Georgia. His most recent book is a biography of Frederick Douglass (1990). He is also the author of The Black Man in the Land of Equality (1969) and his book, Grant: A Biography (1981), received the Pulitzer Prize.

The second presentation will be on the Lincoln family life at the White House and the interior renovation undertaken under the direction of Mary Lincoln.

Dr. William Seale will discuss Mrs. Lincoln's costly refurbishing of the White House and how its strange and negative connotations severely impacted First Family life, state ceremonies and public functions during much of the Lincoln presidency. William Seale is a noted authority on the history of the White House and is the author of numerous books, including The President's House: A History (1986) and The Tasteful Interlude: American Interiors Through the Camera's Eye, 1860 - 1917 (1975).

**Lyndon Baines Johnson Library
Austin, Texas**

The Friends of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum, and the White House Historical Association will co-sponsor the exhibit at the museum from late October to December 1992. A public program will be presented on October 24, 1992, featuring James Ketchum. He will discuss the efforts during the Johnson administration to give the visiting public a better understanding of the history and significance of the

White House. Perhaps not since Thomas Jefferson's Presidency had there been such an effort to utilize the White House as an educational resource for the visiting American public. While carrying on the work of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House initiated by Jacqueline Kennedy and furthering the American art collection, the Johnsons also sought to reaffirm the important relationship of the American public and the White House.

James Ketchum is the curator of the United States Senate and was the White House Curator during the Johnson administration.

PUBLICATION

In order to share with even a larger audience important aspects of the history of the White House, the University of Kansas and the White House Historical Association will co-produce a publication on the history of the White House. The theme of the book will be how the White House has reflected political, social, and cultural change in American society over the past 200 years from the particular perspective of material culture. The book will be published by the University of Kansas Press in late 1993. We are currently in contact with several prominent university-based American historians; one will be selected to serve as editor for this important project. The book will contain 10-15 essays that, together, make a thematically unified collection. It is anticipated that approximately two-thirds of the papers will be developed from talks that have already been scheduled for presentation during the bicentennial year. Additional material culture scholars will be selected by the editor as contributors to augment and strengthen the thoroughness and cohesiveness of the publication. It is anticipated that those additional writers will be asked to participate in the bicentennial public program, lecturing either in Washington or at one of the presidential sites.

The book will be approximately 300 pages with 50 photographs and half-tones. It will appear both in hard cover and in paperback and be priced to attract a broad audience. Copies will be donated to all presidential sites opened to the public to aid in their interpretative programming and copies will also be available through book stores and by direct mail from the University of Kansas Press.

This publication will enhance public understanding of the importance of the White House in American society and will enable the bicentennial efforts to continue to reach a public audience long after 1992. It is anticipated that libraries will have a particular interest in the book, thereby further expanding the number of people who will have an opportunity to learn more about one of America's most important institutions.

~~CLASSIFIED~~

6/2/91

Bush Library Photocopy
Preservation

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

DW

12/3/12

From the desk of
George Bush

P
send Warner
letter asap

to Hill
cc Brent

From the desk of
George Bush

Gave Paper
w/ green

to Brent

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy



CAMP DAVID

6-2-91

Dear John,

I now have your
May 24th letter re: ABM
treaty, GPALS, etc.

I will talk to Brent

THE WHITE HOUSE

The Honorable John W. Warner

tomorrow on all
this.

More later -

GB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable John W. Warner
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

PERSONAL

Please hand deliver to Senator
John Warner's office
225 Russell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6-2-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

To: Brent

Re: John Warner's letter attached.

Not he asks for meeting. My reply (also
attached is vague). Please discuss this
with me.

gb .



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAY 30 ^{5/30} PM 2:17

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED McCLURE 
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

☒ FYI

☐ Comment

☐ Action

Senator John Warner asked that you be delivered a copy of the attached letter and "white paper" on the future of ballistic missile defenses and the ABM treaty. I have provided a copy to Brent.

J. JAMES EXON, NEBRASKA
CARL LEVIN, MICHIGAN
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASSACHUSETTS
JEFF BINGAMAN, NEW MEXICO
ALAN J. DIXON, ILLINOIS
JOHN GLENN, OHIO
ALBERT GORE, JR., TENNESSEE
TIMOTHY E. WIRTH, COLORADO
RICHARD C. SHELBY, ALABAMA
ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA

SAM NUNN, GEORGIA, CHAIRMAN

JOHN W. WARNER, VIRGINIA
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JOHN MCCAIN, ARIZONA
MALCOLM WALLOP, WYOMING
TRENT LOTT, MISSISSIPPI
DAN COATS, INDIANA
CONNIE MACK, FLORIDA
BOB SMITH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR
PATRICK A. TUCKER, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

SENSITIVE

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6086 MAY 30 PM 2:12

May 24, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The performance of the Patriot system during Operation Desert Storm affords us a unique, but probably limited, opportunity to attain Congressional approval of a program for effective missile defenses. Toward this end, I proposed an amendment to the recent Desert Storm Supplemental Authorization bill expressing the sense of the Senate on the need for ballistic missile defenses and urging negotiations with the Soviet Union to allow, without restriction, development and testing of all ABM technology. In order to permit quick passage of the urgent supplemental bill, I withdrew my amendment following debate.

Since that time, certain Senate Democrats have stated publicly that they might not oppose amendment of the ABM Treaty to permit multiple-site deployments of fixed ground-based interceptors beyond those permitted under the terms of the ABM Treaty. In addition, a few other Senate Democrats have hinted of support for using space-based sensors for battle management. However, I have seen no evidence that a majority of either the House or Senate is presently prepared to support a system including space-based interceptors, the Brilliant Pebbles component of your GPALS architecture.

In short, I believe it may be possible to build a bipartisan consensus in Congress for a multiple-site, ground-based ABM system supported by space-based sensors, accompanied by a call for negotiations with the Soviet Union to amend the ABM Treaty to permit deployment of such a system and development and testing of other technologies. This would require, however, that we agree to defer debate over deployment of space-based interceptors for the time being.

I am enclosing for your personal review a White Paper on the future of ballistic missile defenses and the ABM Treaty which describes such an approach and represents my views and those of several Republican colleagues. We urge clarification or amendment of the ABM Treaty within a specific time frame to

SENSITIVE

permit highly capable theater missile defense (TMD) systems, increased numbers of interceptor launchers and deployment sites in the United States, space-based sensors for TMD and ABM battle management, and unfettered development and testing of all ABM technology. This arms control component would be linked to a program to build improved TMD systems and a limited missile defense system for the United States consisting of five to seven sites, with 700 to 1,200 fixed ground-based launchers managed by space-based sensors, coupled with research, development, and testing of all ABM technology, including space-based interceptor technology.

Unless we act quickly, we may lose the unique opportunity provided by Operation Desert Storm to forge a Congressional consensus on a missile defense program that will provide the nation with some defense against ballistic missiles, albeit modest, and put us on a path to a more effective defense system for the future. We also should be cognizant of the present climate existing between our country and the Soviet Union which may make successful negotiation of changes to the ABM Treaty possible.

Finally, I am also concerned that unless we lead on this issue with an approach that has some reasonable opportunity to be approved by the Congress this year, the Senate Democrats will be able to define the limits of any missile defense system which might actually be developed in the next several years. I fear such a system might not include space-based elements, those elements most likely to make a system truly effective and cost-efficient. Without an alternative of our own which has a fair chance of enactment, we, as Republicans, would be forced to support a Democrat proposal or oppose the only missile defense system which can win approval in law.

Senator Dole has requested, on behalf of a number of us vitally interested in this issue, a meeting with you. We all are totally committed to supporting your goals of providing our nation with an effective defense and ensuring that our military forces are never again deployed without highly capable defenses against ballistic missiles. I look forward to our meeting.

Respectfully,

John Warner
Ranking Minority Member

Enclosure

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Report	Treaty (7 pp.)	05/23/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, June 2, 1991

Date Closed: 12/3/2012	OA/ID Number: 90601-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

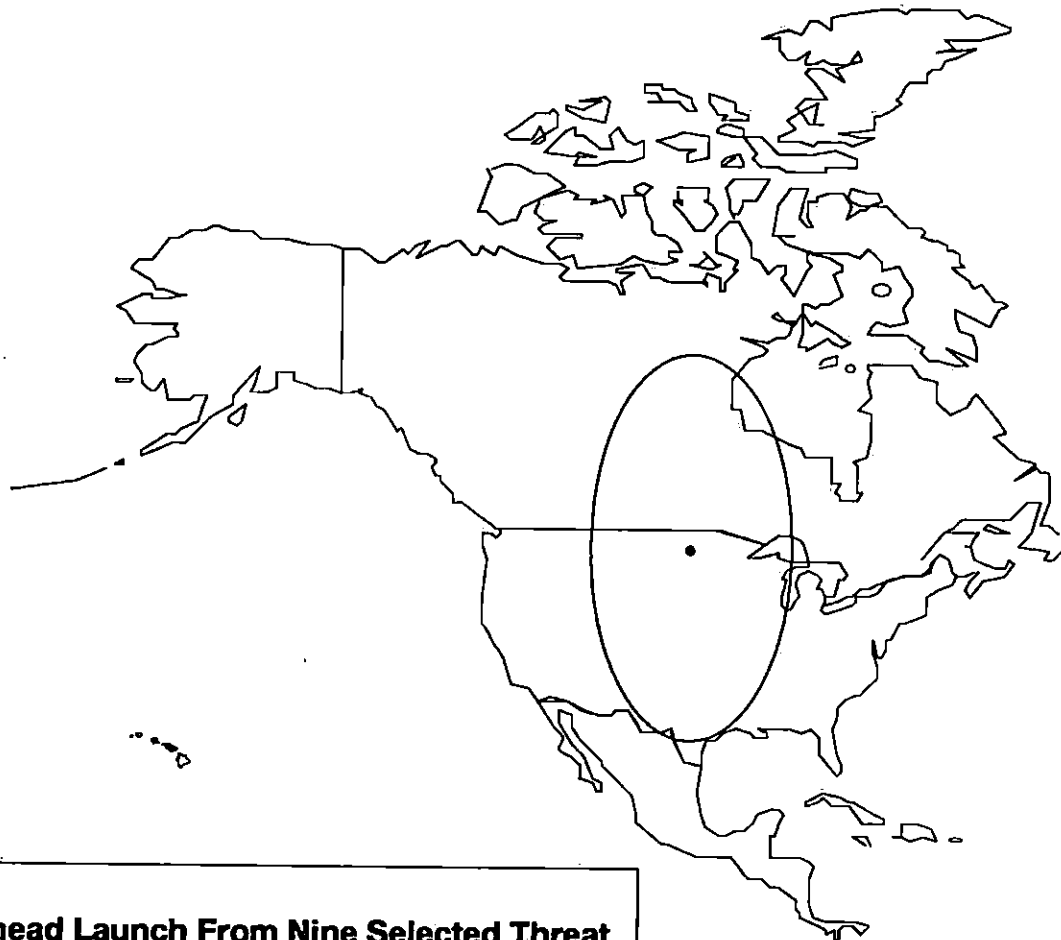
PROGRAMMATIC COMPARISON

<u>PROGRAMS</u>	<u>GPALS</u>	<u>CONSENSUS PROGRAM</u>
Theater Missile Defense	Yes	Yes
Ground-Based Interceptors (Multiple Sites)	Yes	Yes
Space-Based Sensors	Yes	Yes
Brilliant Pebbles Space-Based Interceptors (Development and Testing)	Yes	Yes
Brilliant Pebbles Space-Based Interceptors (Deployment)	Yes	Defer Decision



UNCLASSIFIED

SINGLE GBI SITE INADEQUATE FOR FULL U.S. COVERAGE



- **Assumptions**
 - Single Warhead Launch From Nine Selected Threat Locations
 - Availability Of Early Warning Radar With Midcourse Tracking Upgrades
 - 360° Coverage Tracking Radar At Each GBI Site

UNCLASSIFIED

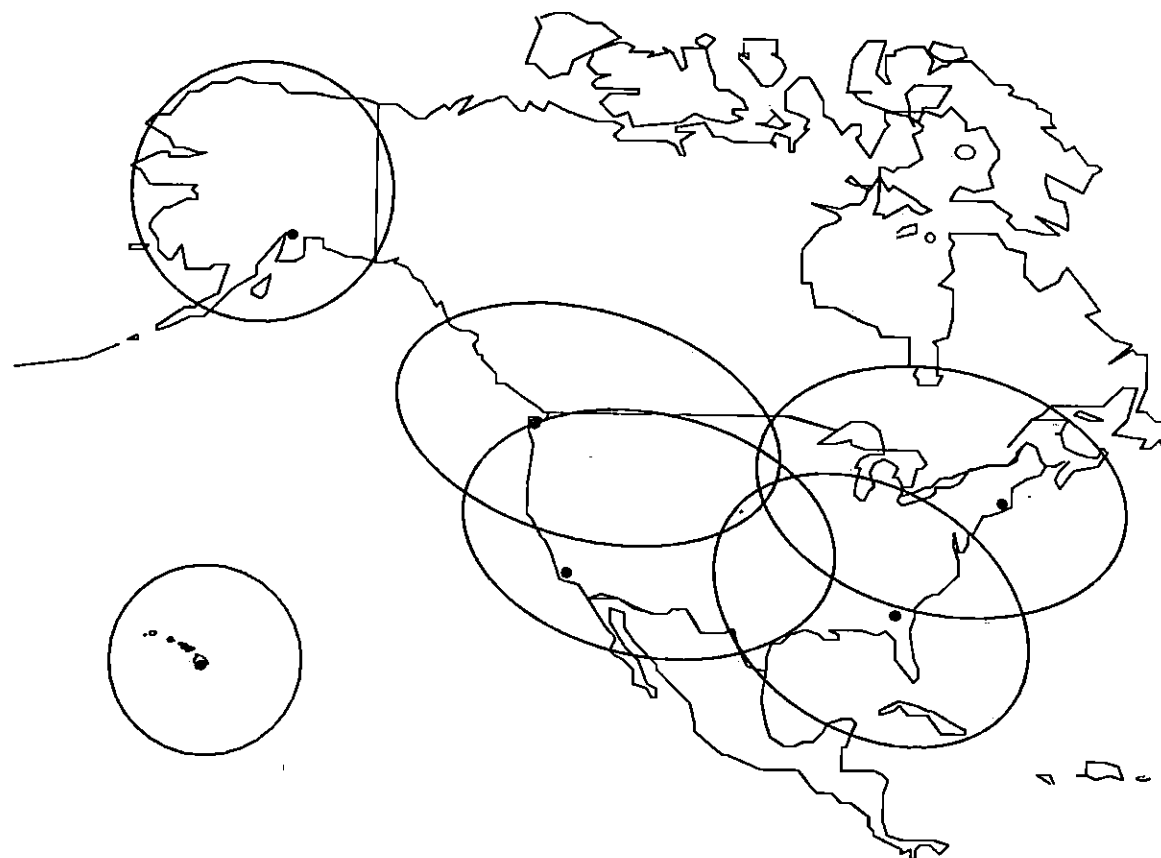


UNCLASSIFIED

MULTIPLE GBI SITES REQUIRED FOR FULL U.S. COVERAGE

- **Assumptions**

- Single Warhead Launch From Nine Selected Threat Locations
- Availability Of Early Warning Radar With Midcourse Tracking Upgrades
- 360° Coverage Tracking Radar At Each GBI Site
- Notional Representation Based On Previous SDI Analysis



UNCLASSIFIED

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Letter	From George Bush to Michael R. Wise Re: his Letter (2 pp.)	06/02/91	C	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, June 2, 1991

Date Closed: 12/3/2012	OA/ID Number: 90601-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Letter	From Michael R. Wise to George Bush Re: Saving & Loan (2 pp.)	05/21/91	C	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Sunday, June 2, 1991

Date Closed: 12/3/2012	OA/ID Number: 90601-004
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

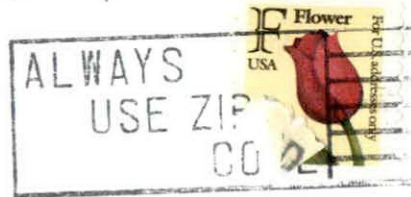
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MRS. BARBARA BUSH
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Personal and confidential



MICHAEL R. WISE

2414 N. WOODLAWN • SUITE 170 • WICHITA, KANSAS 67220